(c) The implementation of SJSRY is monitored regularly, through quarterly progress reports sent by the States/Union Territories and in the review meetings held in the Ministry with the officials of State/ Union Territory Governments. Concurrent evaluation/impact studies have been conducted under the old urban poverty alleviation programme of Nehru Rozgar Yojana. Since SJSRY is being implemented with effect from 1.12.1997, concurrent evaluation studies are now being entrusted to different agencies.

(d) The details of urban poor beneficiaries assisted under various components of SJSRY during the period 1997-98 and 1998-99 as reported by the State Governments (as on 31.3.1999) are as given below:

(i) Number of beneficiaries assisted under Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP).	=	51,773
(ii) Number of Women beneficiaries assisted under Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA).	=	1252
(iii) Number of mandays of work generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).	=	71.132 lakhs
(iv) Number of beneficiaries covered under Community Structure.	=	195.015 lakhs

Migration of Rural People to Metropolitan Cities

1221. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minster of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to discourage the rural people to move to metropolitan cities in search of employment and congesting the cities thereby;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rural people migrate to metropolitan cities for want of medical, educational and easy transport facilities;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide such facilities in rural areas and particularly in the peripheral areas of Metropolitan cities to avoid migration; and

(e) if not, how the migrated people will be accommodated in the metropolitan cities with all the civic amenities and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural areas & Employment implements the programme of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) aimed at creating Self employment opportunities for the rural poor. Further to create wage employment opportunities in the rural areas, the Ministry implements the Employment Assurance Scheme.

The SGSY was launched with effect from 1st April 1999. SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self-employment *viz.* Organisation of the Rural Poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. Assistance is provided to rural poor families below poverty line through a mix of bank credit and subsidy from Government.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2nd October, 1993 for implementation in selected blocks. Over the years scheme was extended to all the blocks of the country. At present, all the districts of the country are covered under the scheme. The primary objective of the EAS is creation of additional wage employment opportunites during the lean agricultural season through manual work for the rural poor living below the poverty line. The secondary objective is the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and sustained employment and development.

(c) to (e) Government of India has a long term policy of establishing a number of new towns to act as statellites of metropolitan cities each with a population of 0.5 million to 1 million so as to decongest the metropolitan cities. Each such town will have the necessary medical, educational, transportation and recreational facilities for its population. On account of dearth of funds, this new town development programme has not yet attained the expected momentum.

Single Room Housing in metro cities

†1222. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even a single-room house for living is not available to 44 per cent population in Metros at present;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme for future, keeping in view the population growth in Metros so that people may get at least a single-room house to live; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) As per the 1991 Census data, there are 1,36,47,476 households in the 23 Metros in the country. Out of this, only 6950 household are reported not to have a single room housing. it therefore, may be not correct to say that 44% of the population does not have access to even a single room house.

(b) and (c) Housing being a State subject, this Ministry does not have a separate programme for meeting the housing requirements exclusively for the metros. However, the Two Million Housing Programme initiated in 1998-99 covers the metros also. Under this programme, a target has been fixed for construction of 7 lakh additional housing units in urban areas, including metros.

† Original Notice of the question was received in Hindi.